

VI. *Descriptions of Five new Species of Butterflies, of the Family Papilionidæ.* By W. C. HEWITSON.

[Read 3rd May, 1852.]

Papilio Telearchus. (Pl. VI. fig. 3.)

Upperside. Anterior wing of a rich purple, triangular and pointed at the apex, with an oval spot of blue at the end of the cell, a submarginal row of eight triangular spots of blue and white further from the apex than the rest of the outer margin. Half way between this row of spots and the spot at the end of the cell, a second parallel row of seven larger triangular blue spots, that nearest the anal angle double. Posterior wing brown, with a submarginal line of indistinct black spots, those nearest the upper margin pupilled with blue.

Underside light rufous brown, with a submarginal line of white spots corresponding with those above. Anterior wing with a basal white spot. Posterior wing with two.

Exp. $4\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sylhet.

In my own collection.

This species is very closely allied to the *P. Paradoxa* of Java, from which it scarcely differs in marking, except in the relative distance of the blue spots from the outer margin. It is, however, very different in the contour of the anterior wing. Whilst that of *P. Paradoxa* is rounded at the tip, the wing of *P. Telearchus* is lengthened to a point. It is, too, a much larger butterfly, and bears no closer likeness to *P. Paradoxa* than some of the *Euplæas* of different species (which it represents in the genus *Papilio*) do to each other.

Papilio Pausanias. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

Upperside black, the base of each wing glossed with bluish-green; anterior wing oblong and narrow, rounded at the tip, the outer margin nearly straight, with a central spot of yellow—one half of which is in the middle of the cell, the other below the median nervure and tripartite. At the apex a round almost transparent patch. Posterior wing very short, dentated, with a submarginal row of white lunular spots.

Underside brown. Anterior wing in markings as above. Posterior wing with the white lunules of the upperside, and above them a row of similar lunules (but more pointed) of crimson, with parallel

rays of light brown between them and the cell. The ray nearest the inner margin joined to a line of crimson proceeding from the base of the wing. Some basal spots of the same colour.

Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Surinam and the River Amazon.

This species is most nearly allied to *P. Choridamas* (Boisduval), and is especially interesting from the close resemblance which it bears to *Heliconia Clytia*.

The first specimen which I have seen was added to my collection by the liberality of Mr. Charles Simm, of the Royal Engineers, who brought it from Surinam; others have since been sent home by Messrs. Bates and Wallace, from the River Amazon. Mr. Bates states that it is found "at the edge of the water in the Lake of Ega, when the river is falling."

Papilio Chabrias. (Pl. VI. fig. 3)

Upperside black. Anterior wing with three small oval spots of dirty white in a line parallel to the outer margin; one near the apex, the other two near together, and half-way between the first and the inner margin of the wing. Posterior wing strongly dentated, with a large spot of yellow below the middle, divided by nervures into six unequal parts.

Female without the spots on the anterior wing. The posterior wing with the spot of yellow divided into four oblong parts below the cell.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches.

Hab. River Amazon.

In the collection of Mr. Saunders.

Nearly allied to *P. Triopas*, from which it differs in the form of the anterior wing, and in having the spots on both wings much nearer to the outer margin.

M. Lacordaire, speaking of *P. Triopas*, says that it flies low and near the ground, having probably met with the female only. Mr. Bates tells me that "the male flies rather high in pathways or thinned parts of the deep forest, but that the female flies low over the fallen leaves and low plants."

Papilio Orellana. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

Upperside black. Anterior wing pointed, glossed with purple except near the apex, which is lighter. Posterior wing also glossed with purple near the base, dentated, one of the teeth slightly prolonged. The whole of the space below the cell (in-

cluding a part of the cell), the margins excepted, of a dull vinous crimson, with four bright clear crimson spots near its lower margin. A spot of crimson on the anal fold.

Underside black, with the four bright spots only of the upper-side, and a fifth at the anal angle.

Exp. $3\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. River Amazon.

The only specimen of this very distinct species which I have seen is in the private collection of Mr. Bates, at whose suggestion I have named it after one of the explorers of the Amazon.

Mr. Bates (who has kindly sent me some interesting notes on the diurnal *Lepidoptera*), in speaking of that section of the genus *Papilio* to which this species belongs, says, "that they are seen only in the shades of the forest, most frequently in the moister portions of it. They are generally of slow flight. Whilst the males are rather bolder and aspire to the flowers of the lower trees, the females wander about threading the mazes of the forest and settling on leaves of low plants, on which I have frequently seen them depositing their ova. The boldest flier of the beautiful creatures is the male of *P. Sesostris*, which sweeps grandly at times from near the ground to the summit of the lofty forest."

Papilio Sakontala. (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

Upperside black. Anterior wing pointed, with numerous indistinct rays of a lighter colour between the median nervure and the outer margin, and in the cell. Posterior wing oval, dentated, one of the teeth produced into a short tail; crossed near the middle by a curved band of indistinct unequal white spots, the three between the median nervules larger than the rest, and oval. A very small lunule of scarlet at the anal angle.

Underside. Anterior wing as above, but lighter. Posterior wing with the central band more distinct and formed of seven spots, decreasing in size towards each margin. The first four spots of this band (counting from the upper margin) followed between them and the outer margin by yellow lunules; the sixth by two lunules, one near the band obverse and lilac, the other near the margin, scarlet; the seventh (at the anal angle) by a large oblong spot of the same colour, with a black centre.

Exp. $3\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sylhet.

The only specimen I have seen is in my own cabinet. It is most nearly allied to *P. Polytes* of Cramer, which is said by some to be the female of *P. Pammon*.